

## KNOX IN WHIRLWIND FINISH AT CARACAS

American Secretary of State  
Leaves Venezuelan Capital To-  
day for Puerto Cabello.

## RACES AT THE HIPPODROME

Visit to Guatemala Brings Out  
Curious Facts Regarding  
Little Republic Under  
Military Dictatorship.

Caracas, March 24.—A whirlwind finish marked the last day of the visit of American Secretary of State Knox and his party to the Venezuelan capital. He will leave to-morrow morning for Puerto Cabello.

The Secretary drove this morning to the residence of the Foreign Minister, General Manuel Matos, where he was entertained. He had luncheon with the American Minister, Elliott Northcott, at the legation. There were special races at the Hippodrome, and later a reception and ball given by President Gomez at the Miraflores palace.

Foreign Minister Matos in welcoming Secretary Knox, said that his visit meant closer ties of friendship and the development of commerce. The Secretary in responding said:

The volume of incoming and outgoing commerce between Venezuela and the United States is relatively larger than between Venezuela and any other country. Good will and mutual confidence will make it actually larger. Thus interest in Venezuela should increase.

He pointed out that increased imports and exports make for domestic prosperity and that domestic peace means stable government. "The political sympathies of the United States and Venezuela," continued the Secretary, "are in singularly close accord. If we have Washington you have Bolivar." He ended his speech with a eulogy of the Venezuelan patriot.

Guatemala City, March 18.—If the visit of Secretary Knox to Guatemala accomplishes nothing more, it afforded the President of this republic a public airing, the like of which he has not had since the last attempt upon his life, some four years ago. Manuel Estrada Cabrera has a keen sense of humor, and he must have had in mind more than he expressed in words when he said at the dinner given by him to his American guests at the government palace that he had "hugely enjoyed the last three days."

Always at the side of the Secretary, Mrs. Knox or others of the guests, the President repeatedly "showed himself" to the people—and to their unfeigned surprise. Indeed, the appearance in public of the iron-handed ruler whose multitudinous duties, as he explains, have long kept him closely confined in the palace, was much the feature of the visit.

Cabrera's Will Is Law.

In Guatemala the wish of the national executive is the law, and when word went forth that Guatemala was to oust the other Central American republics in its welcome to Mr. Knox, it was a foregone conclusion that the reception would be all that the considerable resources of the republic permitted. A special train bringing members of the Cabinet, high army officers and other notables met the Knox party at the port of the capital. The Secretary was escorted to the capital.

The railway stations at all the villages passed were decorated with the Guatemalan and American colors and half buried behind palms and flowers. On the platforms were school children dressed in white and blue—the national colors—who, if the train stopped, sang, or, if the special sped by, waved a greeting.

At Moran, the mecca of cockfighters, a band jammed "The Star Spangled Banner" into the two minutes required by the locomotive to take water.

Passing close to the southern shore of beautiful Laguna, the train brought to view a flotilla of canoes fantastically dressed in the colors of the two countries, while around the craft, filed with young men and women, were swimmers, whose protruding heads held above the surface the Stars and Stripes.

Arrived at the capital, the Secretary was greeted by a distinguished group of government officials. Outside the station a vast, curious, silent throng huddled closely together, making no move to break the line of barefooted Indian soldiers on either side of the route from the railway to the mansion vacated by its Spanish owner for the use of the Knox family.

Citizens Behind Soldiers.

A long line of equipages, escorted by the cream of the military, bore the American visitors and the officials through streets gaily decorated, under arches of welcome, past a reproduction of the Statue of Liberty, and always between rows of soldiers, behind whom must have been a majority

of the city's inhabitants. The Indians and peons were plainly awed by the display; the more comfortable classes were much entertained and frequently amused. All were respectful, but one looked in vain for a glimmer of the sort of welcome that a distinguished guest receives in North America.

That evening, after the dinner given by the Minister of Foreign Affairs, three thousand Indians took part in a torchlight procession past the Foreign Office, and President Cabrera, giving his arm to Mrs. Knox, stepped to an open window, from which he witnessed the somewhat weird scene. It was a pathetic sight—dull faced men, women and children, their miserable garb made more fantastic by the uncertain light of their torches, trudging along to doleful music and occasionally cheering for Cabrera, in review for the entertainment of the President's American guests.

Cabrera, the last of the type of Diaz, Castro and Zelaya in the republics to the south of the United States, is the absolute ruler of his 2,000,000 "subjects," 1,500,000 of whom are Indians. Little is said of the President, and if what is said is true he is a nearly perfect man. The obsequiousness of his ministers at various functions was marked. He directed every move. At the slightest movement of his hand men rose and sat down, stepped toward him and retreated automatically.

"Guatemala is always peaceful," said the President in an interview, "and so we do not need a court at Cartago. But some of the other republics, where there are occasional revolutions, do need such a tribunal and it is a good thing." Guatemala, however, has not been especially punctilious in observing her obligations under the Central American peace pact of 1907, and only recently Salvador had occasion to complain and invite the good offices of the American State Department to secure her territorial rights against Guatemalan aggression.

Mr. Knox evidently had this in mind when he delivered his formal address at President Cabrera's dinner. He declared in language that could not be misunderstood that the strict adherence of Guatemala to the Washington conventions was inseparable from any hope of future prosperity, advancement and peace. These conventions of action shall be submitted to the Peace Tribunal at Cartago; that no government shall invade the territory of another, or permit within its boundaries the outfitting of revolutionary expeditions against a sister republic.

The grievance of the lower classes—indeed, they realize that they have any—is to be found in the poverty resulting, in part at least, from the immense revenue that they are subjected to more than in convenience by the frequent demand for the services of their laborers as soldiers. What the better classes think is not known for certain, but it is true that for fourteen years Cabrera has maintained his military dictatorship.

Yet many Americans resident here told members of the Knox party that no other government is possible, and that Cabrera's absolutism is better than ceaseless revolutions, that the United States should not hope to do more with Cabrera than awe him into being "reasonably good," and so protect the neighboring governments from encroachment.

## TURKISH RULER SHOT DEAD

Prince-Governor of Samos Assassinated by a Greek.

Constantinople, March 24.—André Kopasias Effendi, Prince-Governor of the island of Samos, was assassinated today by a Greek, who fired several shots at him. The assassin was arrested.

The crime was due to a political crusade against the Prince-Governor, whose course of action had kept alive the enmity of the Hellenic party in the island to Turkish domination since his appointment as ruler in December, 1907.

Samos is a principality under the sovereignty of Turkey. Kopasias was fifty-six years old.

## "HOCH DER KAISER" IN VENICE

German Emperor Arrives in City of Canals and Boards Gondola.

Venice, March 24.—The German Emperor, accompanied by Princess Victoria Luise and Prince and Princess August Wilhelm, arrived here today and was received at the station by the Mayor, the prefect and other authorities, the German Ambassador and many members of the German colony. A great crowd gave the Emperor a hearty ovation, the applause and cheering continuing all along the route to the Hohenzoellern. Italian vivas intermingled with the "hochs" of the Germans.

The Emperor, who came here from Vienna, where he spent yesterday with the Emperor Francis Joseph at Schönbrunn Castle, will meet King Victor Emmanuel to-morrow. Shortly after his arrival the Emperor, the prince and princesses went sightseeing in a gondola and paid several visits. The whole town is illuminated this evening and has put on a real carnival appearance.

Rome, March 24.—King Victor Emmanuel left here to-night for Venice, where he is to meet the German Emperor. Extraordinary police precautions were taken all along the route and at the station at which the King took his departure.

## MEXICO, NOT MEXICANS, MAY IMPORT MUNITIONS

New Law To Be Modified To Per-  
mit Government to Buy  
in United States.

## CHIHUAHUA BANK HOLD-UP?

Orozco Believed to Have Ar-  
ranged for "Loan" by Means  
of Threats—General  
Salas Pushes North.

From a Special Correspondent of The Tribune.  
Mexico City, March 24.—The govern-  
ment was to-day notified by the Mexi-  
can Ambassador in Washington that  
suitable amendment would be made im-  
mediately in the new law prohibiting  
shipments of munitions of war into  
Mexico, so as not to prevent the govern-  
ment from obtaining what arms it  
requires from the United States.

All government advices from Chihuahua to-day are extremely favorable. Confirmation is to hand of the defeat of the rebels under General Salazar yesterday south of Jimenez, although full details are still lacking. Salazar has fallen back with the remnants of his forces to Jimenez. It is regarded here as extremely doubtful if the rebels, who undoubtedly are without discipline and inadequately armed, will offer battle in force to the federales.

Government agents at El Paso report the rebel forces at Juarez in bad shape owing to the rigid embargo placed upon arms and even food by the United States. Desertions are numerous, and discontent and jealousy among men and officers are growing.

The reports that Chihuahua banks have agreed to lend money to Orozco on an issue of state bonds are discredited, although it may be that this transaction merely cloaks a hold-up on Orozco's part, to which the banks' officers have been compelled by threats to submit. Owing to the rebel censorship it is difficult to determine what basis of truth there is for any news from Chihuahua.

Two of the banks in the city of Chihuahua are controlled by Enrique A. Creel, who says unqualifiedly that he will not loan to Orozco in any circumstances, while a third is a branch of the national bank of this city, which takes the same position.

The organization of the Chamber of Deputies yesterday, which established the existence of a strong government majority, insures the enactment of whatever laws the administration may consider necessary to strengthen its hands. Among the first measures to be introduced next week is a new press law, modeled after the statutes of Great Britain and France, which will fix responsibility for seditious publications more definitely and place the government in a better position to punish offenders.

Señor Calero will not go to Washington as ambassador for several weeks. The appointment has been made because of the desire of the government to strengthen its representation in the United States in view of important matters which will undoubtedly arise between the two governments within the next few months.

It became known to-day that it is the government's intention to prosecute a vigorous and aggressive campaign in Chihuahua, and that General Salas, who left Torreon yesterday at the head of several thousand troops, plans to push north and retake Chihuahua city. If a big battle comes it will undoubtedly be there or in the vicinity.

Recruiting is proceeding actively and successfully. The Minister of War said yesterday that six thousand men have enlisted in the last three weeks, one thousand of these being from the city of Saltillo alone. The Saltillo forces will effect a junction with Salas.

## REBELS CLAIM VICTORY

Campa Reports Defeating Fed-  
erats After Long Fight.

El Paso, Tex., March 24.—An official report given out at Juarez to-night claims that in the fighting at Escalon, which continued to-day, the rebels scored a victory. The message was received by Colonel Pascual Orozco, Sr., commander of the Juarez garrison, and quoted General Campa's report to General Pascual Orozco, the rebel commander in chief. It follows:

I have the honor to inform you that we have beaten the federales after six hours of hard fighting, capturing two machine guns and thirty prisoners, six of the latter wounded, and about 100 federal dead—will give you the exact number later. Among the dead was a Lieutenant Colonel of the 26th Battalion. I am sending a train with prisoners and wounded to Chihuahua.

## NO HUSBAND IN GOBLET.

Women Fortune Tellers Fleece  
Servant Out of \$50.

Mary Ellen Stanton is looking for a husband and the police of the West 125th street station are looking for two plausible "sisters" who offered to help Mary Ellen find one for a consideration.

Mary Ellen Stanton is employed as a servant in the family of James Bradley, at No. 125 West 113th street. Yesterday afternoon she and a Swedish servant, Annie, were the only persons in the house. There came a ring at the door bell and Annie went to answer it. She found two well dressed women standing on the steps and admitted them. The women asked Annie if she wished to have her fortune told. Annie smiled and ushered her visitors into the kitchen, where she introduced them to Mary Ellen and then went about her work.

Mary Ellen was soon revelling in the rosyate glimpse into her future, and then one of the women asked her if she did not want to see her future husband. Mary fairly quivered with delight at the prospect, and the woman told her to get together all the money she had and return to the room. She ran upstairs and brought down \$50. This she was told to place in the hand of one of the women while she drank a goblet of water slowly.

When she had finished the water Mary was to continue to look into the future of the glass, where the image of the future husband would appear. Mary did as she was instructed. The water gurgled slowly down her throat and she remained gazing into the bottom of the glass, her head tilted far back in expectancy.

After Mary Ellen's neck began to get stiff and her eyes began to ache she lowered the glass and looked around her. She was alone in the room.

She reported her experience to the police and they started a search for the "Sullivan sisters," as the women had described themselves to Mary.

SUNDAY'S NEW-YORK TRIBUNE  
Mailed anywhere in the United States  
for \$2.50 a year.

## AMERICAN KILLED BY PIRATES IN YANG-TSE

Three Teachers Robbed on Ex-  
ploring Trip—Hicks, of  
Oshkosh, the Victim.

## HIS 2 COMRADES WOUNDED

U. S. Vice-Consul to Proceed to  
Scene of Attack—Chinese  
Soldiers Loot City  
of Sian-Fu.

I-Ching (Province of Hu-Peh), March 23.—A telegram received here from Wu-Shan, Province of Sze-Chuan, says that three Americans, Messrs. Hicks, Hoffman and Sheldon, presumed to be missionaries, were attacked while exploring the gorges in the Yang-Tse River in a boat and all three were robbed and wounded.

Soldiers and a doctor have been dispatched to Wu-Shan from this city. Wu-Shan is about seventy-five miles to the westward on the Yang-Tse.

Peking, March 24.—The American Legation here received a telegram to-day from E. Carlton Baker, consul at Chung-King, saying that the Americans attacked at Wu-Shan are teachers. The consul says Mr. Hicks, whose home was at Oshkosh, Wis., was killed, and that his companions, though wounded, are taking his body to Oshkosh. The consul adds that the attack was made by pirates, and was not due to anti-foreign sentiment. Chinese gendarmes are pursuing the pirates.

The American Legation here to-day telegraphed Roger S. Greene, consul general at Hankow, to send Vice-Consul General J. Paul Jameson to I-Chang for the purpose of obtaining further information concerning the attack upon the Americans.

The Kan-Su army arrived at Sian-Fu, Province of Shen-Si, on March 22, and the Chinese soldiers, fearing that the Mahometan troops would loot the city, began looting themselves. The Mahometans retired. All foreigners are reported safe.

The representative of the Belgian financial syndicate will pay 2,000,000 taels (\$2,000,000) to the government to-morrow, unless the powers interfere.

Consular reports received here say that there has been considerable disorder at the Pao-Fu. A dispatch from Tai-Nan, Province of Shan-Tung, reports the looting by soldiers of all saved two native banks at T'ing-Chow-fu. Foreign property was not molested.

Oshkosh, Wis., March 24.—Bert Hicks, killed in China by pirates, was a son of E. R. Hicks, former Attorney General of Wisconsin. He was about twenty-five years old and went to China eighteen months ago to establish a school of mines.

Hong Kong, March 24.—The powers have agreed to suppress fighting in the European quarter at Swatow in the future. A conflict between the Chinese seems to be inevitable and Europeans are coming to Hong Kong. The provinces of Kwang Si and Kwang Tung are in a state of turmoil. The insurgents along the Canton River are defiant, in spite of the gunboats.

The French steamer Paul Beau was attacked by pirates armed with modern rifles. The captain ordered full speed ahead, and the steamer crashed into a junk. Other junks threw grappling irons, and the pirates began to climb aboard. The captain and his officers opened fire, and succeeded in driving the attacking party back. The steamer then pulled away from the junks.

Troops at Lin Chow, in the Kwang-Tung Province, have revolted. They threaten to kill their general and loot the city.

A number of cannon on the docks at Hong Kong were stolen last night. An American is suspected of being the gunner, but he has made good his departure.

## MGR. BRANN ON THE PRESS

Rector of St. Agnes' Ends Ser-  
mon Series on the Moral Law.

Monignor Henry A. Brann discussed the press at St. Agnes' church yesterday morning. It was the last of a series of sermons on the moral law, the theatre and the novel being the subjects of previous discourses. He said in part:

The newspaper, greater in influence than the theatre and the novel combined, may be said to be the greatest of our age. Some newspapers are very good; some are very bad, but most of them are in between—some-times bad, perhaps, and sometimes good—deserve to be as well as possible.

There should be a signature to every editorial or other article which attests a personal responsibility. The paper is an impersonality—some one should be made to stand for what is in it. If the papers are to be of any use, they must be able to stand for what they say, and they must be able to stand for what they do not say.

Sometimes a man of great wealth and influence is tempted to further his interests—politically, socially and otherwise. And he hires another man with the gift of penmanship to write for him. If the scribbler possessed thoughts he would not be so effusive, often his scribbles have a tendency to give the reader a false view of the minds of the laboring people, knowing that he is poisoning them.

By the way, have you ever noticed that the industrialist is a man who attacks the rich until he gets rich himself and then he attacks the poor? His rhetoric is blindingly obvious and his logic is blindingly obvious.

We have seen a scribe attack men and corporations of wealth for years, and then buy a deserted village in a neighboring state and live in luxury upon his enormous accumulations.

Let me say, my dear brethren, for the newspapers. Let us pray that they may purify themselves—that the good ones may be made better and the bad ones for the sake of the good ones—don't buy them; don't read them.

## SAW LEAP FROM BRIDGE

Man Tells Patrolman and Over-  
coat Is Found—Search Vain.

Harry Christie, of No. 336 West 59th street, Manhattan, while walking across the Manhattan Bridge yesterday afternoon, saw a man leap from the north promenade near the Manhattan tower into the river. Christie told Patrolman James Miner, who went with him to the spot, where they found an overcoat of foreign make.

Christie said the man suddenly stopped, took off his coat, climbed the railing and then hurled himself into the water. He rose to the surface twice, but did not struggle, presumably being stunned by the shock. The man finally sank.

A police launch from the harbor station searched the water near where Christie said he had seen the man sink, but found no trace of the body.

In one of the pockets of the overcoat there was a pay envelope and two slips of paper. The pay envelope bore the name of Braun and the number 145. The name of the firm was Mayer, Lane & Co., dealers in plumbers' supplies, at No. 340 Hudson street. One of the bits of paper bore the name and address of the Splendid Company, 125th street and Walton avenue, Bronx, manufacturers of electric machinery.

From Christie's description of the man the police judge he was a Hungarian man, about thirty years old, weighing 150 pounds and 5 feet 8 inches in height.

SUNDAY'S NEW-YORK TRIBUNE  
Mailed anywhere in the United States  
for \$2.50 a year.

## HOPE TO END BIG STRIKE

To-day's Conference in London  
May Succeed.

## SOUTH WALES IS SKEPTICAL

In North Wales, However, Men  
Are Returning to Work—  
Leaders Optimistic.

London, March 24.—A hopeful feeling prevails that the conference here to-morrow between the coal owners and the miners will do what the Asquith government failed to do and bring to an end the strike which is affecting millions of people of the United Kingdom. Several of the miners' leaders, addressing meetings to-day, spoke more encouragingly than for a long time. At Garswood, Joseph English, president of the Northumberland miners, said he believed that some understanding would be arrived at between the government and the owners with regard to the minimum wage.

Albert Stanley, M. P. for North West Staffordshire, secretary of the Midland Miners' Federation and a member of the Joint Conciliation Board of coal owners and miners, speaking at Stoke-on-Trent, thought that the end of the struggle was near. James Haslam, M. P. for the Chesterfield division of Derbyshire and agent of the Derbyshire Miners' Association, in an interview also spoke hopefully, but said that it would be imperative to have a ballot of the men on any agreement, and that the miners could hardly resume work in less than a week.

The South Wales men, owners and miners alike, are still skeptical. They believe that nothing will come of the conference. In North Wales the strike seems to be collapsing. Three hundred men, mostly members of unions, have returned to work in the colliery at Chirk. A similar disposition is apparent at other collieries.

The feature of the week end has been the wild cry of protest against the arrest of "Tom" Maff, the labor leader, who is charged with having incited the King's forces "to commit treasonous and mutinous practices" by articles published in a Glasgow paper called "The Syndicalist."

The Glasgow, Liverpool, Huddersfield and elsewhere big demonstrations have been held in protest and fiery speeches have been made, denouncing the government for invoking an obsolete seventeenth century law to suppress syndicalism.

## MINERS RETURN TO WORK

Strike Collapses in Silesia and in  
Northern France.

Berlin, March 24.—The strike of coal miners at Waldenburg, Lower Silesia, has been called off.

Denain, France, March 24.—The striking coal miners here will resume work to-morrow, an arrangement between them and the mine owners having been effected.

## MINERS MIGHT COMPROMISE

Shippers Believe Men Would  
Waive Certain Demands.

Shippers who have returned from the anthracite regions say they believe that the main body of the mine workers would be willing to waive their other demands if they could get the increase in wages they demand.

A movement is now under way to bring about a resumption of the conferences between the anthracite mine workers' committee and the operators. It is generally conceded that a suspension of work is inevitable, but those who are working to bring about peace believe the suspension may be made a short one.

## MINERS MAY COMPROMISE

Have Proposal to Drop All De-  
mands Except 5 Per Cent Raise.

Cleveland, March 24.—A crisis in the coal situation, it is estimated, which may cost 450,000 miners in the bituminous and anthracite fields shall strike on April 1 or suspend until new wage agreements can be effected, is expected this week.

Members of the executive board and policy committee of the United Mine Workers of America began to arrive here to-day to prepare to draw up recommendations for a referendum vote by the union. They will not act, however, until after the operators and miners of the bituminous fields of Western Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana and Illinois at their session here on Tuesday have decided whether they can agree on a two-year wage scale. The union officials' action on the inability of the anthracite operators and miners to agree will be delayed until the outcome of the bituminous conference is known.

John P. White, president of the union, and the district presidents to-day considered a proposal that the bituminous miners drop all their demands except that for an increase in pay, and that they ask for 5 per cent instead of 10. The compromise was not definitely agreed upon, but it was considered. It was agreed, however, that the operators and miners of the bituminous fields were not inclined to yield. It was proposed that the single suggestion for a 5 per cent increase be considered by both sides before it was taken into conference. Even if this plan is agreed upon, it was declared, it still would have to be adopted by the policy committee and then supported by a referendum vote.

The union officials are in doubt whether such a compromise would be approved by the referendum vote, since the full convention at Indianapolis several months ago expressly stood not only for a 10 per cent increase but for many conditions in addition, such as a reduction of eight hours a week in the working time. A 5 per cent increase, they say, would give them less than one-third of what they asked for.

The union officials say an agreeable adjustment of the bituminous dispute would have immediate effect in securing for the 15,000 anthracite miners a settlement of their differences.

## STAGE FOR MISS KROTEL

Magistrate's Daughter Makes  
Debut in Toledo To-night.

Betty Krotel, the eighteen-year-old daughter of Magistrate Paul Krotel, of this city, has been engaged by Louis F. Werba and Mark A. Luescher, the theatrical managers, for a role in their production of "The Spring Maid." Miss Krotel left New York last night for Toledo, where she will join the operatic organization at the Valentine Theatre to-night. She will make Miss Krotel's debut as a professional, although she has frequently taken part in amateur concerts.

## TIGERS ROAR AT TRANSFER

Stubborn Female Balks at Per-  
manent Cage for an Hour.

For nearly an hour yesterday morning a tiger and tigress caused so much commotion in the lion house in the New York Zoological Park that the building had to be closed to the public. Even then the roar of the tigers and the regular inmates of the house could be heard a long distance from the structure. Raymond L. Ditmars, the curator, and a large squad of attendants had to be brought in to secure for the tigers the transfer of the tigers to the permanent ones, which were not ready until yesterday morning.

The big three-year-old tiger jumped on his shifting cage into his permanent one as soon as the door of both met and were as soon as the door was closed and pawed madly opened. Then he shook the cage. All the other inmates began to roar and howl and the rafters of the building shook with the noise.

But the real trouble came when the female was shifted. Do what the attendants

would, she could not be budged from the corner of the shifting cage. Prods were used; a hose was turned on her. It was only maddening to the tigress and she fought with the fury of a dozen tigers trying to get at the curator and his men. Once a keeper's hand slipped and landed on a bar where it was exposed. The tigress made a grab for it and brought her teeth down with a crunching grip on the bars where the hand had been.

After half an hour or more had been ex-

ended in trying to get the tigress into the permanent cage the curator had the whole front of the shifting cage opened, but even then she could not be pushed in. That failing, he went after the "last resort" for unruly animals—a bulb of ammonia. The curator squirted ammonia around the bottom of the shifting cage. The fumes caused the tears to flow down the cheeks of the keepers and the curator, and when the tigress got the full benefit of it she sounded a big roar and leaped into the permanent cage.

## B. Altman & Co.

A NOTEWORTHY SALE WILL BE HELD THIS DAY OF

DRESSES, SUITS AND COATS  
FOR MISSES AND CHILDREN

COMPRISING NEW AND DESIRABLE STYLES MADE  
UP FOR THIS OCCASION AT ATTRACTIVE PRICES.

ALSO A SALE OF WOMEN'S  
AFTERNOON AND EVENING DRESSES  
AT \$65, \$75, \$90 TO \$125.

Fifth Avenue, 34th and 35th Streets, New York.

## AITKEN, SON & Co

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WILL HOLD ON MONDAY AND TUESDAY  
MARCH 25th AND 26th

A SALE OF IMPORTED SILKS

Printed and Bordered Foulards, 1/2 Yd., \$1.50  
Value, \$2.00 to \$4.00 Yd.

Fancy Marquisettes, 1/2 Yd., 1.50  
Value, \$2.00 to \$3.00 Yd.

BROADWAY & 18th STREET

BOOKS AND PUBLICATIONS. BOOKS AND PUBLICATIONS.

## ARNOLD BENNETT

Begins his American Impressions in the April Num-  
ber of Harper's Magazine. Mr. Bennett visited this  
country to write exclusively for Harper's Magazine.  
His first article covers his voyage and his first  
glimpses of New York by night. A masterly piece  
of descriptive writing in which the writer's remark-  
able powers of observation and his humor are seen  
at their best.

## Mark Twain and The Innocents

Albert Bigelow Paine, the authorized biographer of  
Mark Twain, writes of the great humorist's first  
amusing experiences as a lecturer and of the famous  
voyage to the Holy Land which resulted in his writ-  
ing "Innocents Abroad."

## The Little Girl Who Wouldn't Tell

Richard Washburn Child contributes a striking story  
of a little girl who held up the course of the law simply  
because she wouldn't tell—until she got ready. Other  
unusual stories (and there are seven in all) are by  
Mary E. Wilkins, James Oppenheim, Margarita  
Spalding Gerry, Norman Duncan and Susan Keating  
Glaspell.

## Notable Articles

There are articles of travel in strange lands, of  
history, of science, of humor and adventure.

AND

## THE STREET CALLED STRAIGHT

The new serial by the author of "The Inner Shrine."

## HARPERS FOR APRIL

By the author of

THE SERVANT IN THE HOUSE

## THE TERRIBLE MEEK